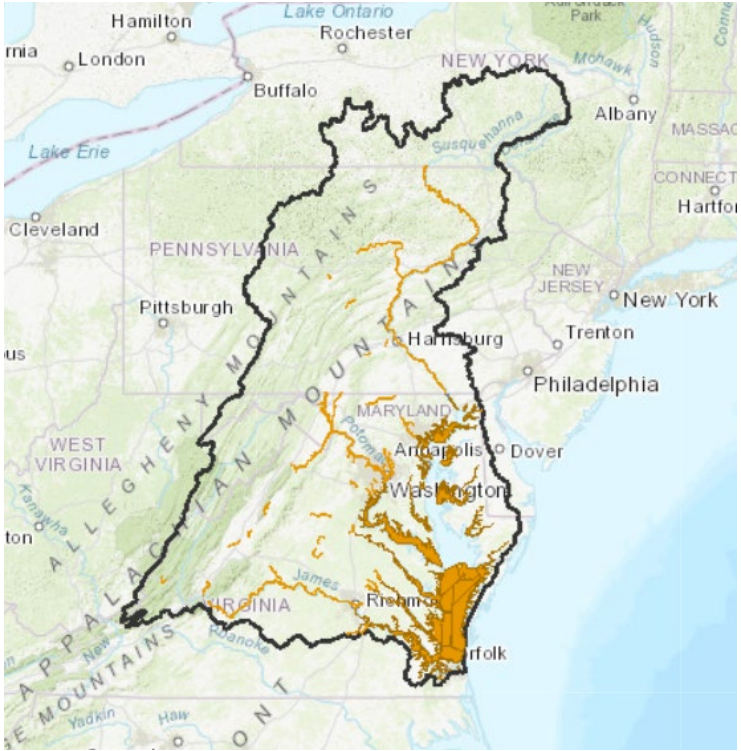
Through the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement*, the Chesapeake Bay Program has committed to…*

Goal: Ensure that the Bay and its rivers are free of effects of toxic contaminants on living resources and human health

Research Outcome: Continually increase our understanding of the impacts of and mitigation options for toxic contaminants through research.

MB Help Requests - Research



- *TBD*
- Brief (15 min) update to MB on Nov. 7
- **<u>This is our opportunity to share requests ahead of the Beyond 2025 decisions</u>**

MANAGEMENT APPROACHES FOR RESEARCH OUTCOME

MA1: Supply information to make fish and shellfish safe for human consumption

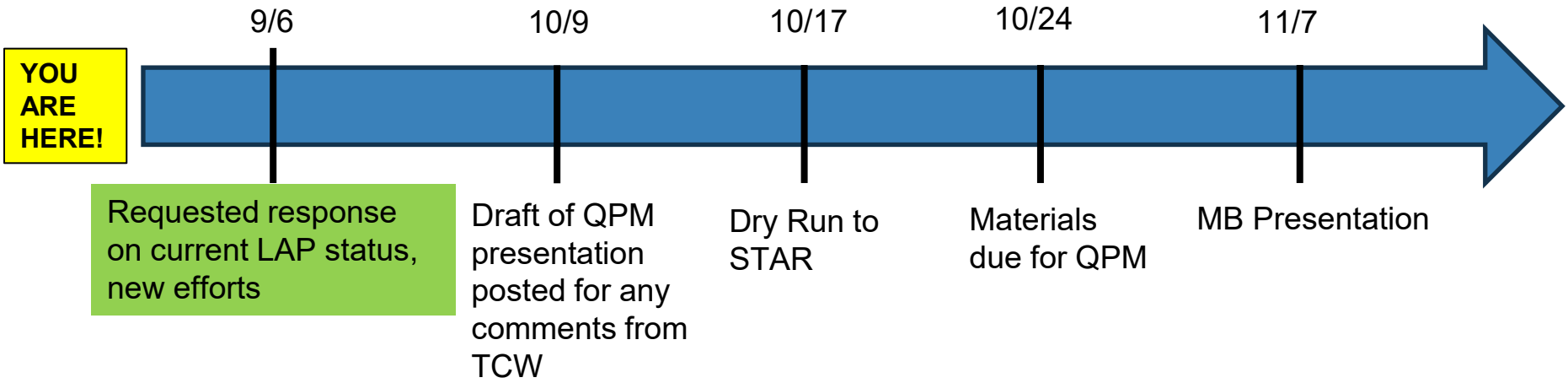
MA2: Understanding the influence of contaminants in degrading the health, and contributing to mortality, of fish and wildlife

MA3: Document the occurrence, concentrations, and sources of contaminants in different landscape settings

MA4: Science to help prioritize options for mitigation to inform policy and prevention

MA5: Gather information on issues of emerging concern

Timeline for Research



Fish and shellfish for human consumption

- Retain mercury updates?
- PFAS methodology to support fish consumption advisories (e.g., reference dose)
- Watershed mapping

- New initiatives?

Fish health and mortality

- Anacostia fish health studies (FWS) - ?
- PFAS (also wildlife studies)

- 6PPDQ?
- Microplastics?

Occurrence, concentration, and sources in different landscapes

- PFAS – status, concentration
- Other contaminants (co-occurrence?)
- Source tracking progress for PCBs, guidance documents cross-walk

Options for mitigation

- While BMP removal efficiency studies continue to be limited, effectiveness of watershed-scale management on TC reductions is being investigated and reported
- Remediation/mitigation options for PCBs

- PFAS mitigation? Efforts? Knowledge gap?

Emerging issues

- 6PPDQ
- Microplastics
- Chloride
- Others?

Brainstorm